DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 209 551 CE 030 701

TITLE Peace Corps. Tenth Annual Report.
INSTITUTION Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 71
NOTE 41p.; Photographs will not reproduce well. For related documents see CE 030 698-708, ED 028 368, and ED 132 308.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Agriculture; Annual Reports; *Community Development; Cooperative Programs; Coordination; *Developing Nations; *Economic Development; Education; Federal Programs; Innovation; *International Programs; *Program Descriptions; Program Improvement; Public Health; Socioeconomic Influences; Technical Assistance; *Voluntary Agencies; Volunteers; Volunteer Training
IDENTIFIERS *Peace Corps

ABSTRACT

Projects, operations, and future plans are covered in this annual report for the tenth year of the Peace Corps. An overview focuses on Peace Corps success in providing technical assistance to aid development plans for the seventies and in responding to local needs as well as on its failures. The next section considers the Peace Corps response to the New Directions policies, including providing volunteers who are specialists with demand skills; recruiting families; improving recruitment procedures such as use of intern programs; altering training to prepare volunteers more specifically for their assignments; and changing in-country administration to provide for greater partnership and cooperation. The Peace Corps involvement with the United Nations Corps of Volunteers and other international volunteer undertakings is also described. Other topics briefly commented on are activities of returned volunteers, budget, and outlook for the next year. (YLB)

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PEACE CORPS

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ED209551

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THE PEACE CORPS

Declaration of Purpose: The Congress of the United States declares that it is the policy of the United States ... to promote world peace and friendship through a Peace Corps ... to help the peoples of countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower, and to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served and a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people. (1961)

THE PEACE CORPS

Established by President Kennedy in 1961, the Peace Corps is an agency of the United States government which sends Volunteers into service in developing countries around the world, to meet those countries' requests for skilled assistance in their economic and social development. Each Volunteer is selected from among those who apply, and is then trained for a minimum of three months in the language and other skills he must have to work effectively in his country of assignment. Following training he serves for two or more years overseas, where he is supervised by host country agencies and supported by an administrative staff that exists in all but two countries served by the Peace Corps. While on assignment, the Volunteer receives a monthly allowance sufficient to live at a level comparable to that of his host country counterparts. On his return to the United States he receives a stipend of $75 for each month of service.

Effective July 1, 1971, the Peace Corps joined VISTA, RSVP, SCORE, ACE, and the Foster Grandparent Program as a member of ACTION, the Federal citizen service corps which mobilizes volunteers in the United States and abroad.

The Peace Corps has had three directors since its founding: Sargent Shriver (1961-1966); Jack Vaughn (1966-1969); and Joe Blatchford (1969-present).

NOTE TO LIBRARIANS: *There are six previous annual reports of the Peace Corps: the First through Fifth (1962-1966) and the Sixth (1966). Annual reports for 1967, 1969, and 1970 were in the form of Congressional presentations for those fiscal years, and not distributed publicly.*

Office of the Director, ACTION, Washington, D. C. 20525, U.S.A., 1971

Foreword

BY NEIL ARMSTRONG
CHAIRMAN, PEACE CORPS
NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

From the moon, earth is a blue and white ball rolling slowly in black space. It is difficult to picture, from out there, the harsh conditions of life that people suffer over much of that globe: disease-racked barrios and villages where hunger is a fact of daily life.

It is hard to see those places from here, too, from our pleasant and structured part of the world. But there are people who have been there, lived there and dealt with overwhelming poverty and hunger and disease and ignorance, who will never forget their experience there. I visited them when they were planting miracle wheat for the Green Revolution in India and operating a tuberculosis control program in Korea. They are the Peace Corps Volunteers.

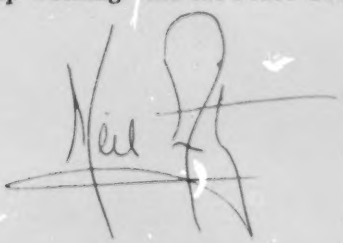
Over 43,000 Volunteers have returned to America, and they have gained greater insight into our problems here at home. Many of them have foregone the careers they had planned before they went overseas, in order to help other Americans in need. The Peace Corps, and now ACTION, are trying to find more ways for them to do so.

But what of the Volunteers' work overseas? Did they really get good work done? I know that they did. But drilling wells or teaching is only the beginning. New nations have plunged into the twentieth century with the speed that we plunged into the space program. With experience their goals have changed, and their needs have changed.

The Peace Corps has responded to these new priorities. And when Joe Blatchford called upon farmers and teachers, businessmen and union men, to give two years of their skills and understanding to help, they too responded. More last year than the year before; and more this year than last. They are eager to pass on their skills to others—others who can take over those skills and build healthy nations with them.

I remember 1961 as the year the United States sent its first man into space. It was also the first year we sent men and women into the underdeveloped world with the Peace Corps. A decade later both efforts have made dramatic achievements and have led us to the realization that what lies ahead is as demanding and important as what has gone before.

We still do not know how big the universe is, or to what extent it can be conquered; but we are still working at it. What we do realize, after ten years of the Peace Corps, is the enormity of the problem of poverty in the world. Knowing this, and knowing what we can do to help ease the conditions it causes, we *must* keep working. And the Peace Corps is.



Introduction

BY JOE BLATCHFORD,
DIRECTOR, PEACE CORPS

People often ask me what the Peace Corps "really" does. They want to know how effective it is, whether it's worth the money. And they want me to wrap the answer up neatly, quickly – in a short, direct statement of program and emphasis.

Even after ten years of Peace Corps work though, no one knows what the Peace Corps "really" does . . . except the people all over the world who live better today than they did yesterday, because of the Peace Corps. They are the people who should answer the questions. Many of them, in fact, have done so, in the form of letters to President Nixon, to our Ambassadors overseas, and to me, telling about the work Peace Corps Volunteers have done, the changes they have brought to barrios and villages, to farms, schools and workshops in 70 different countries.

Credit: Stan Wayman, LIFE Magazine © Time, Inc.

Quantifying the Peace Corps effort is virtually impossible. The difference its Volunteers have made in thousands of people's lives is not a matter of dollars and cents or facts and figures. When they helped farmers to bring water and flourishing grains to their barren land, the value was not only in the harvest. Nor was the number of lives saved the sole measure of the aid they brought to sick and crippled children. In ten years the Peace Corps has seen great successes, and it has struggled with enough misses and near misses to know how challenging and difficult its job can be.

So much change, which years ago seemed impossibly remote, is coming to Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The Peace Corps isn't doing all the work – it couldn't possibly. It is sharing the work, teaching new methods, and offering confidence to go on doing more.

What is quantifiable about the Peace Corps is how much it costs. The first thing I think about when I hear of a mammoth jet transport or a new submarine the government is paying for is what *they* cost – a little more than the whole Peace Corps. To some extent we can also quantify what we are doing to intensify our effort, to make our Volunteers count for still more. That is what we have set down in this report.

Joe Blatchford

1971: AN OVERVIEW

The tenth anniversary of the Peace Corps marked the end of an important trial year. It was the year yielding the first conclusive returns on the "New Directions" policies instituted in 1969, and testing the viability of the Peace Corps' continuing role in economic and social development.

The result has been an unqualified success, an upswing in every aspect of the Peace Corps operation. The facts themselves are eloquent. This year the greatest number of development projects—over 540—are being carried out, and more effectively, than in any year of Peace Corps history. This success is due to the close involvement of host countries in defining and implementing these projects and the 8500 volunteers whose range of 312 skills and 187 languages and dialects surpasses any previous total. Applications are up, reversing a five-year trend; attrition, or the drop-out rate, is down—in fact, 1168 Volunteers extended their service in 1971. For all this, Peace Corps costs were the lowest in seven years.

Those are just some introductory figures. They cannot express the value of the Peace Corps mission; no assembly of figures could, because the real value is immeasurable—the human service of thousands of Americans who have helped others to fight disease, to get an education or enough to eat. Shoulder-to-shoulder progress has always been the Peace Corps ethic; now that ethic specifies *help where it is most needed.*

A few years ago the Peace Corps began receiving a flood of requests from host countries for highly skilled Volunteers. There had always been some technicians and professionals, but the developing countries now needed more, and more kinds: irrigation specialists, automotive mechanics, and electricians. They needed architects, economists, and city planners.

When Joe Blatchford, as the new director of the Peace Corps, visited host countries in May 1969, he made note of these changed conditions. Many countries had come of age in a few short years of the speeded-up Sixties. Experience had shown what was most essential now: technical assistance to get the long-range development plans of the Seventies underway. It was hoped that the Peace Corps could provide this assistance.

The question was: could skilled workers and established experts be persuaded to give up the comforts of home to serve, without financial benefit or promise of a career, in the often-grim conditions overseas? And was it worth the effort for the Peace Corps to go out and recruit them?

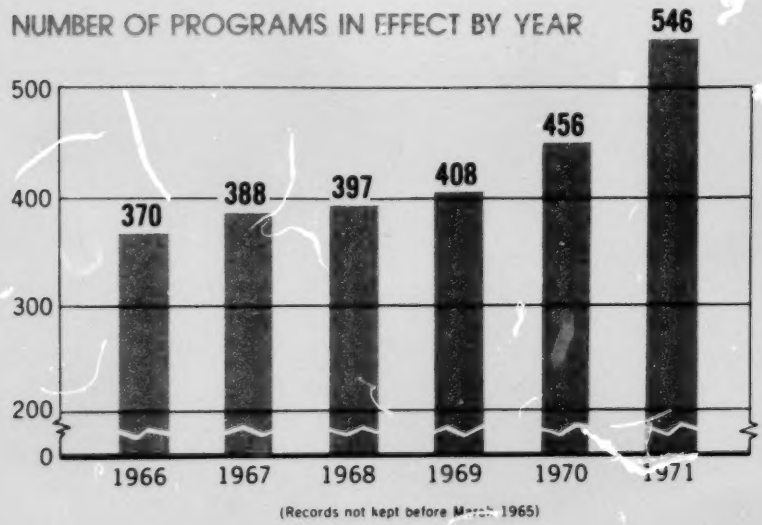
A task force the same year examined the Peace Corps' mission for its second decade in terms of the new demands upon it. Based on the recommendations of the task force, Joe Blatchford initiated a plan with a five-point thrust. Briefly, it proposed: 1) a shift in emphasis to the high priority needs of developing nations; 2) broader, more streamlined recruitment and training; 3) greater involvement of host country people in Peace Corps operations; 4) cooperation with international groups and agen-

cies; and 5) the channeling of the talents of returned Volunteers to significant work at home.

The plan was implemented, and by the end of 1970, local success stories began to come in from the field. In 1971, there were many more. Volunteers have trained 100 Thais in auto mechanics, grown miracle wheat in India and Nepal, set up an accounting system for the government of Malaysia. In the Philippines, a Volunteer has designed a lab facility to provide rabies vaccine; another, in El Salvador, has helped design and set up a department of forestry for the government. The point is that under New Directions greater importance has been placed both on meeting the needs host countries have identified and on the long-term effects of Peace Corps work.

It is this responsiveness to requests from abroad that has made the Peace Corps' work seem similar to that of other technical assistance agencies. But the Peace Corps' continuing tradition is what makes it unique: it is people-to-people, not government-to-government. Living as part of the communities they serve, Volunteers speak the language and learn to understand the customs, the beliefs, and the needs of those communities, as well as of the host nations.

Each year the demand for specialists has grown: 59% of the regular program requests in 1970, and 69.3%



in 1971. Teams and families and individual Volunteers have gone into the field to meet these new requirements—and in both years the Peace Corps has been able to satisfy over 90% of the requests it has received from overseas.

At the same time, the difficulties that have always accompanied the Peace Corps' unique mission have continued during 1971. At a Volunteer's request, for example, a number of sewing machines were located by an American friend and shipped to a remote village in Peru. Unfortunately, the nearest source of electrical power was dozens of miles away, in the nearest market town, and the machines had to be used in other villages.

The government of Morocco is undertaking reforestation of the country, and Roy T. Hagen, 23, is helping select the best trees for the program. Here he and a co-worker inspect a seedling pine, one of many new trees whose growth will be charted over a period of years. Forestry, water resources, ecology and pollution control are some of the specialized environment fields in which the Peace Corps has development programs overseas.

Not all the misunderstandings could be dealt with so easily by a smile and an offer to try again. In some countries it proved impossible for the Peace Corps to continue its work during 1971, and Volunteers were withdrawn; in no case, however, were the problems due to the Volunteers, or to dissatisfaction with their work. In fact, each of the five departures of the Peace Corps was the occasion of protests and sadness on the part of those the Volunteers had worked with.

Of course, the full story of the Peace Corps' departure from any country is a complex and lengthy one, often involving internal political disputes or other delicate matters of diplomacy. The following brief summaries give only the central issue in each case: In Nigeria, internal strife created situations too dangerous for effective work by Peace Corps Volunteers; the Guyanese, on the other hand, decided not to request new Volunteers from any of the volunteer agencies serving in Guyana because of a decision to do things on its own. In Bolivia and Ceylon, an increasingly nationalistic outlook was apparent as the underlying cause of the departure of the

PCV Gary Larson (r) is an example of an individual placement in the Peace Corps. On sabbatical from Bethany College where he is head of the biology department, he is working on the development of a math/science curriculum for schools in Gambia. Nearly 300 individual placements were made by the Peace Corps in 1971.

Peace Corps, while in Panama, a decision was made to rely on its domestic volunteer service, established with Peace Corps help, and multinational teams of which Peace Corps Volunteers are a part.

The Peace Corps was also invited into three new countries in 1971. Volunteers are now assisting the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in road construction, vocational skills training, health, and education. In Mali, other Peace Corpsmen are working in agriculture extension, and in the Solomon Islands help is being provided in malaria control and small business development.

Two countries, meanwhile, which had seen Peace Corps groups reduced to very small size, expanded their association with the agency this year when Turkey and Malawi requested New Directions Volunteers.

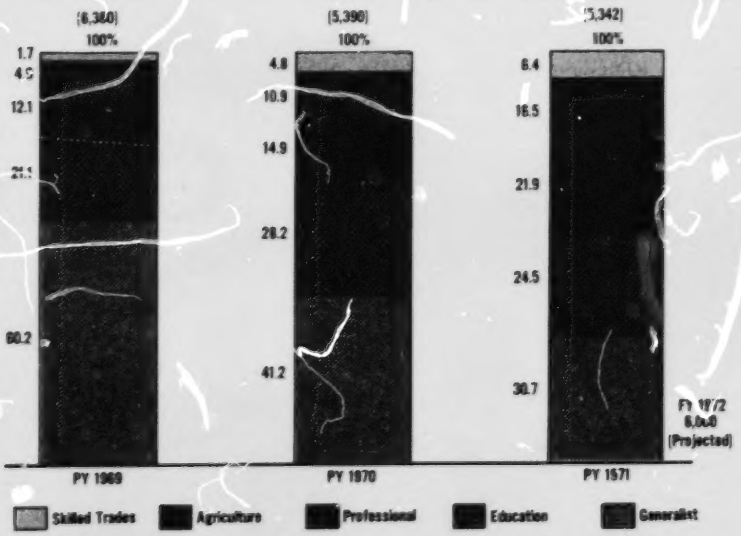
These Volunteers are no longer alone in the field. To the advantage of all, their commitment is now being shared not only by the people they serve but by international teams as well—by the United Nations and by groups of countries in partnership. The Peace Corps idea is spreading around the globe, and America cannot be more proud than to have pioneered it.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE PEACE CORPS

Two years ago when Joe Blatchford initiated the New Directions policies, he called together the program directors from around the world for a work session to chart the future of Peace Corps operations. What came out of these meetings was the recommendation that there be a four-year plan for the Peace Corps program in each country—a plan worked out with host country authorities to meet their highest priority needs, even though it presented a stiff challenge to Volunteer recruitment and training at home. Recruitment difficulties were not permitted as an excuse; at the time, Blatchford said, "It is better that we try to find the people with the talents that are needed. If we fail, we discover our limits, and we can turn to our partners overseas and frankly admit what we cannot do. But if we succeed, we bring a new kind of service to the developing world, a kind of service they need more today than ever before."

The challenge from abroad was indeed a difficult one. Although host countries had been requesting skilled specialists since the beginning, the difficulties of recruiting experts were such that the Peace Corps had continued to stress programs in which generalists could serve effectively. By 1969, however, this approach to programming was no longer possible. The need for skilled manpower had become critical and could not be ignored.

HOST COUNTRY REQUESTS By Program Year (Sept.-Aug.)



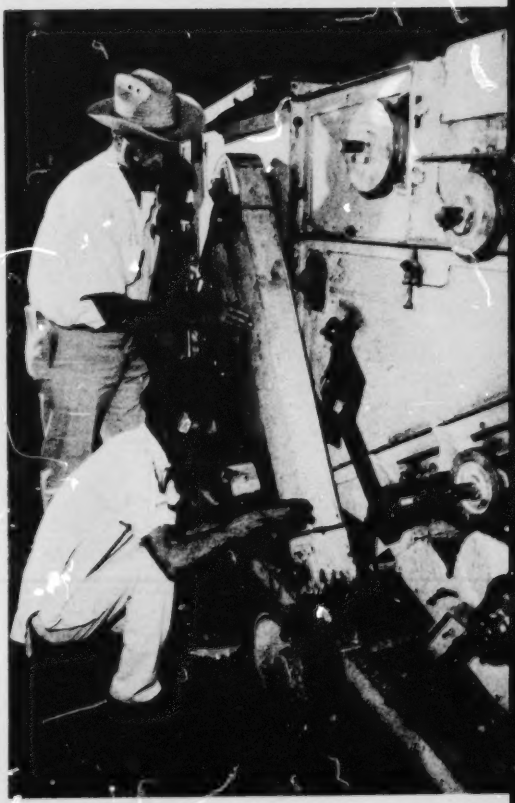
Give what is needed, not what can be spared

In 1969, host country requests for specialists stood at 40% of total requests. By 1971, as the Peace Corps predicted, they had soared to 70%. To meet this year's needs, it had to find and train 3,450 persons with unique skills, skills which were also in demand in the United States. Still higher requests for scarce skills for next year are being received.

By end of the 1971 fiscal year, the Peace Corps recruiters had done their job well; over 90% of the requests received from abroad had been satisfied, and 4,594 Americans had entered Peace Corps training. This success was attributed to redoubled efforts to recruit scarce skills, in which the cooperation of key groups and associations throughout the country was enlisted. But it was also due to the reassessment of some of the Peace Corps regulations, such as so-called "high impact" programming, and the prohibition against the placement of family units with dependents overseas.

"High impact" programming originally called for large contingents of Peace Corps Volunteers—from 30 to as many as 150—working in closely related jobs in the same area. The "critical mass" thus accumulated, it was thought would effect dramatic changes in living conditions in the host country.

Whatever the merits of this idea, it proved difficult to execute in prac-



Food production is India's most urgent need, and Peace Corps Volunteers now at work there include fisheries experts, agronomists, irrigation specialists, horticulturalists, and many other skill categories. Joseph L. (Smokey) Guthrie, 53, is among them as a designer of farm equipment. Smokey, who has a degree in vocational agriculture, styled this all-purpose stationary thresher specifically for the type of farming done in the Punjab.

tice. Large delegations of Volunteers tended to become isolated from the host country population, conspicuous targets of suspicion and hostility abroad; they tended, at the same time, to become an integral part of the host country's labor force, which made it difficult to phase out the Peace Corps role as time passed.

Recently, then, the emphasis on size has shifted to fielding smaller groups of Volunteers to more precisely defined jobs. Volunteer teams and "individual placements" have become the rule, to fill the demand for specialists who are not available to the Peace Corps in large numbers.

Nearly 300 Volunteers were assigned as individual placements during 1971. They are working apart from any distinctively "Peace Corps" projects, in close cooperation with host country people who have complementary skills and abilities. Dr. Richard Cirillo, an air pollution expert from New York University, is assigned as an individual placement Volunteer in Bangkok, to serve on the technical staff of the government's Pollution Control Unit. Other instances are Gary Larson, a curriculum specialist in Gambia, and Dr. Henry C. Hadaway, an ecologist who will soon be working in the Kingdom of Tonga.

Perhaps the most widely known of the Peace Corps' New Directions has been the recruitment of families. It had always been true that one of the difficulties in the recruitment of specialists into the Peace Corps was that people with the needed skills tended to be established, not only in their communities but also in families with children. By relaxing the prohibition against Volunteers with dependents, the Peace Corps has opened new opportunities to call upon the talents and energies of men and women in mid-career.

The recruitment of families has gone on long enough now for this experiment to be judged a success. The first group of 44 families entered service in 1970; at the end of 1971 another 72 had gone overseas, and 212 are now in country or in training as Peace Corps Volunteers. Families can and do fulfill a variety of needed roles overseas; frequently members of a single family perform several diverse tasks. In Swaziland, for example, while her husband trains artisans in cabinetmaking, Karen Trenner teaches and clerks for a handicraft organization. In Venezuela, Carl and Jean Dimino care for their five children while teaching electrical engineering and assisting in a "head start" program. Another married couple, a zoologist-entomologist team, will soon travel to Ghana with their small child to work on ecology projects.

The shifts to individual placements and family recruitment have been relatively small-scale. But they serve to demonstrate the determination under the New Directions program to seek every opportunity to respond to the needs of the nations the Peace Corps serves. Similar shifts, of broader scope, have affected recruiting and training during 1971.

Respond to the challenge from abroad

While a wide-ranging public relations campaign brought the shift in

1971 saw many new families enter Peace Corps service to fill the increasing need for mid-career specialists in development programs overseas. Here Celia Sugiyama (r.) plays with friends in Rabat, Morocco, where her Volunteer father works as a consultant to centers for juvenile delinquents. Curt Sugiyama, 37, of Novato, California, holds an MS in social work. Including those currently in training, there were more than 200 families in the Peace Corps this year. Family Volunteers are as varied as agronomists, chemists, ecologists, plumbers, and businessmen setting up marketing cooperatives in low-income countries.

Peace Corps scope to the attention of millions of Americans, recruiters went on the road to agricultural schools, to professional associations and to trade unions, searching out every opportunity to attract into service the sorts of men and women the developing nations had said they needed. At the same time, the training staff investigated new and improved methods of instructing generalists in needed skills, so that even those who came to the Peace Corps with no experience could provide a needed resource in service. Regular training programs have been refined as well, and the processing of applications speeded up, to avoid losing promising people.

These efforts have been fruitful ones. Perhaps the most striking result is that a five-year decline in applications to the Peace Corps has been reversed, while the proportion of applicants with special skills has risen to unprecedented levels. In the program year which ended in the late summer 1971, 26,534 Americans applied to the Peace Corps, an increase of 40% over the preceding year. Of these, 50% were skilled or experienced, an upward trend from 46% the preceding year and 40% in 1969.

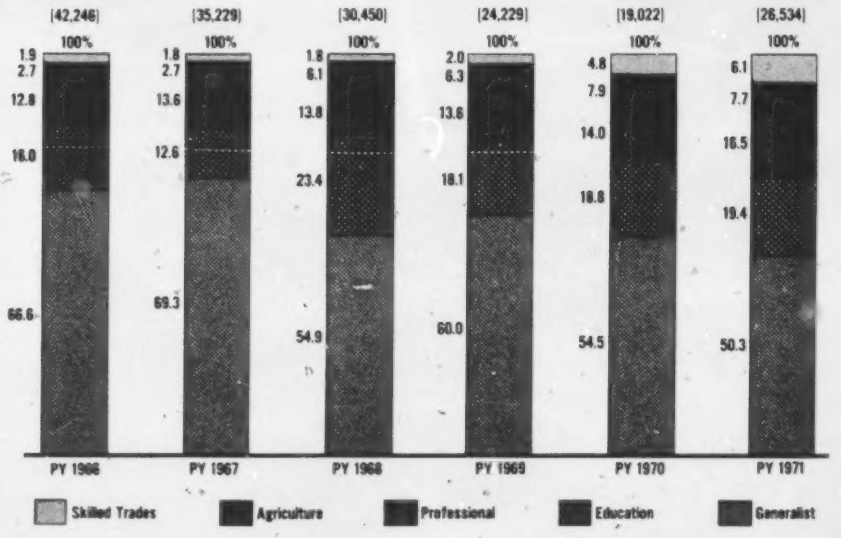
Some reports on specific fields will make these facts more graphic. In 1969, 82 farming specialists were in service with the Peace Corps, and 308 additional Volunteers had some background in agriculture. By 1971 there were 225 specialists and 769 experienced farmers – about two and one half times as many in both cases.

In 1969, there were 85 skilled craftsmen overseas; this year, 242

were sent, adding their skills to the 200 already in the field. There were no programs two years ago geared to long-term development and maintenance of natural resources. By 1971, 301 professionals and skilled personnel were at work as Peace Corps Volunteers in other nations' programs in ecology, forestry, wildlife management and park development.

To recruit this trained and experienced manpower, the Peace Corps was itself resourceful: it sought alliances with institutions with established standing in the natural sciences. In 1970, an agreement was reached under which the Smithsonian Institution, drawing on its contacts within the scientific community, began recruiting and helping to place graduate-level Volunteers. In some cases the Smithsonian has also provided technical support for these Volunteers, who serve in such specialized tasks as watershed management and entomological research.

To fill other specialized requests – for foresters in this case – the Peace Corps is negotiating an agreement with the National Park Service. This arrangement will create a forestry training program for ten Volunteers per year, administered by the Park Service. As an integral part of their training, the foresters will serve abroad in the Peace Corps for two years, in programs designed in coop-



Before entering the Peace Corps, Hershel MacDonald, 59, was a gas appliance repairman for the Pennzoil Corporation. In Kingston, Jamaica, where he and his wife Idell are Volunteers, Hershel teaches small appliance repair at the Operation Friendship Training Center, in the Trenchtown section of the city. Idell is a teacher of home economics. The relaxation of the bar against families in the Peace Corps has attracted many older applicants with special skills. In 1971, 30% of the more than 26,000 applications came from people over age 28.

eration with the Park Service which will then employ these uniquely experienced Volunteers on their return.

SO THAT ALL MAY SERVE

The Peace Corps, under New Directions, has also been engaged in a concerted campaign to draw minority group Americans into its programs.

In 1970, a campaign was mounted to convey to blacks, orientals and Spanish-speaking Americans that they were needed and wanted. Special recruitment materials were developed and distributed to minority colleges and to cities, but it was evident that more aggressive means were necessary. The Peace Corps found the means in the form of "intern" programs with universities—an arrangement which has proved effective in recruiting and training an increasing proportion of its Volunteers as a whole. Currently one university is supplying minority Volunteers, and internships are being developed at five more universities. Students in these programs complete an intensive intern year, which includes regular Peace Corps training. The two years they then spend teaching overseas earn them credits toward masters' degrees from the universities, in English, math or science education.

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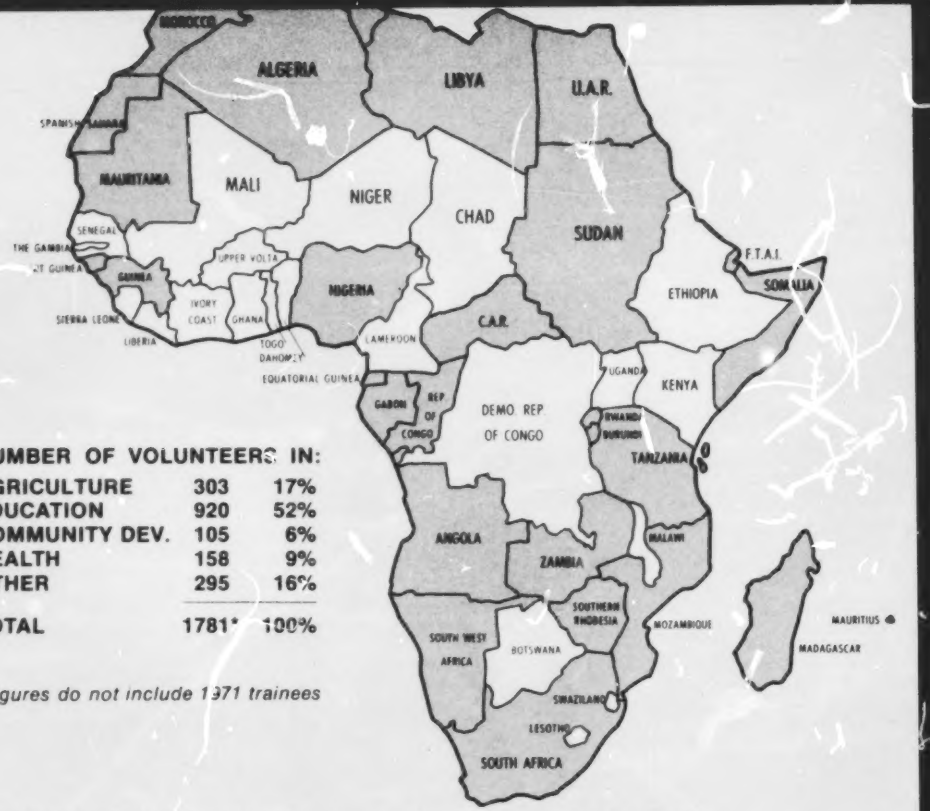


NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN:

AGRICULTURE	**303**	**17%**
EDUCATION	**920**	**52%**
COMMUNITY DEV.	**105**	**6%**
HEALTH	**158**	**9%**
OTHER	**295**	**16%**
TOTAL	**1781***	**100%**

*Figures do not include 1371 trainees

TWELVE YEAR SUMMARY: Volunteers in Country at end of Calendar Year

AFRICA	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Est 1971	Est 1972
Ghana	51	114	140	128	109	130	252	207	212	285	240	245
Nigeria	104	189	473	559	621	742	328	111	66	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	37	125	130	148	198	219	289	285	286	211	140	145
Tanzania/Tanganyika	35	62	97	292	335	330	166	41	—	—	—	—
Cameroon		40	90	105	101	84	55	45	50	64	55	60
Ethiopia		276	415	434	587	465	420	458	318	156	170	175
Ivory Coast		31	56	56	60	75	82	98	110	108	95	100
Liberia		89	283	350	347	295	222	261	256	147	145	150
Niger		7	14	43	81	114	122	84	71	71	50	55
Senegal		5	66	68	78	91	121	129	95	93	75	80
Somali Republic		44	29	58	86	99	96	74	42	—	—	—
Togo		46	37	63	75	77	104	89	77	88	55	60
Gabon			72	36	52	62	57	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi/Nyasaland			43	205	254	218	117	138	140	50	25	25
Guinea			54	70	66	—	—	—	19	22	—	—
Kenya				75	123	197	225	198	243	295	200	205
Uganda				38	35	33	114	91	72	70	95	95
Botswana						58	54	74	53	60	60	65
Chad						33	30	41	52	45	30	35
Mauritania						12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia							17	14	18	39	50	50
Upper Volta							47	44	56	49	45	60
Lesotho							71	59	50	27	30	30
Dahomey								26	32	43	30	35
Swaziland								30	41	24	30	35
Mali										1	25	25
Mauritius										23	20	20
Republic of the Congo										9	50	50
Totals	**227**	**1028**	**1999**	**2728**	**3208**	**3334**	**2989**	**2597**	**2359**	**1980**	**1715**	**1800**

NOTE: The actual number of Volunteers in each country may vary from these projections as Volunteer allocations for each country are made at a later date on the basis of firm host country requests and worldwide comparisons of programs.

AFRICA – Regional Report

The emphasis of the Peace Corps programs in Africa remains, as it has always been, in education. Of the 1781 Volunteers serving in 22 African nations, 52% are in this field.

Africa was the first part of the world to receive Volunteers, when teachers were urgently requested for newly opened schools in 1961. For some time teachers continued to make up 75% of the Volunteer force; in Ethiopia and Sierra Leone, Peace Corpsmen composed half of all secondary school faculties.

Today, however, education requirements have become more refined, and Peace Corps teachers now include an increasing number of professional educators who develop curricula for schools, and train other teachers in latest methods. A particular emphasis is on science and math teacher instruction.

Agriculture has risen to the second ranking area of involvement; Peace Corps programs are focusing on the rural areas of Africa, where 85% of the people live. In 1971, a total of 303 agriculture Volunteers are in service, many of them in such specialized fields as water development, range management, crop improvement and extension, animal husbandry, and fisheries.

Public health programs are likewise becoming more specialized. More sophisticated programs – public works, business development, urban planning – have virtually replaced community development, which is now down to 6% of Peace Corps activity. Skilled trades are also of high priority. In Ghana this year the Peace Corps launched a joint program with the government for training in construction craftsmanship. A first group numbering 900, including Ghanaians and a few Peace Corpsmen, will be trained through the program next year.

Throughout Africa, Volunteers have had the opportunity to participate in the crucial process of nation-building in newly independent countries. Often their skills have put them in high-level positions, such as the assignments that several Volunteers took on in planning agencies in Chad and Botswana.

African leaders have been unreserved in their enthusiasm over New Directions. President Diori Hamani of Niger has commented that "as we progressed, we have asked higher skills and more extensive training of our friends. I am very grateful to the Peace Corps for responding to our wishes by modifying its recruitment and training programs accordingly."

Nene Mate Kole, one of Ghana's most revered elder statesmen, has commented that among the benefits the Peace Corps brings to the developing nations is the "self-confidence and genuine pride that the Peace Corps can generate by working with, not for, our people."

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN:		
AGRICULTURE	609	32%
EDUCATION	391	21%
COMMUNITY DEV.	229	12%
HEALTH	145	8%
OTHER	507	27%
TOTAL	1881*	100%

*Figures do not include 1971 trainees

TWELVE YEAR SUMMARY: Volunteers in Country at end of Calendar Year

LATIN AMERICA	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Est 1971	Est 1972
Chile	45	100	107	268	383	389	317	236	201	109	90	90
Colombia	62	166	429	610	512	636	687	532	276	132	210	225
Eastern Caribbean	15	15	17	15	47	41	133	163	163	168	155	160
Brazil		145	214	489	652	664	616	538	405	334	215	225
El Salvador		23	34	45	60	132	124	104	56	67	60	65
Jamaica		34	38	50	85	109	128	121	159	199	160	165
Venezuela		91	99	250	326	334	359	195	164	129	165	175
Bolivia		70	121	237	306	308	278	236	133	130	—	—
British Honduras		33	27	28	48	45	46	40	28	42	45	50
Dominican Republic		62	173	114	105	157	151	161	68	40	50	50
Ecuador		167	236	308	258	243	297	267	112	114	120	135
Honduras		25	61	106	118	128	179	152	106	117	100	110
Peru		202	366	404	417	391	329	194	101	220	190	200
Costa Rica			68	54	85	171	134	86	57	102	110	115
Guatemala			112	113	70	98	110	111	75	77	100	105
Panama			57	155	140	131	186	154	84	107	—	—
Uruguay			18	19	51	66	23	4	22	14	15	15
Guyana						43	53	44	55	24	—	—
Paraguay						1	34	51	66	70	50	50
Nicaragua								9	28	50	60	65
Totals	**122**	**1133**	**2187**	**3265**	**3663**	**4087**	**4184**	**3498**	**2361**	**2245**	**1895**	**2000**

NOTE: The actual number of Volunteers in each country may vary from these projections as Volunteer allocations for each country are made at a later date on the basis of firm host country requests and worldwide comparisons of programs.

LATIN AMERICA – Regional Report

Over the ten years of Peace Corps history, 16,000 Volunteers have served in 20 Latin American countries. Currently, there are 1881 of them there, working in 184 programs to improve conditions for a population of about 173 million.

Peace Corps people are tackling problems at high levels now. Food production takes priority; and agronomists and experts in fisheries and animal husbandry number high among the 609 Volunteers working in agriculture. They are testing and initiating new high-yield crops, building fishing cooperatives, and introducing better breeds of poultry and livestock.

In education, where once the emphasis was on elementary and secondary teaching, and vocational instruction, the 391 Volunteers now serving are primarily in curriculum development and teacher training – they are handing on programs and techniques that can be taken over by others.

A third area is health. The Peace Corps in years past proved tremendously effective in its immunization programs, health clinics, and child care centers. Many of its health Volunteers were generalists with paramedical training; now, to complement them, the Peace Corps also has professional nutritionists and health education specialists in service.

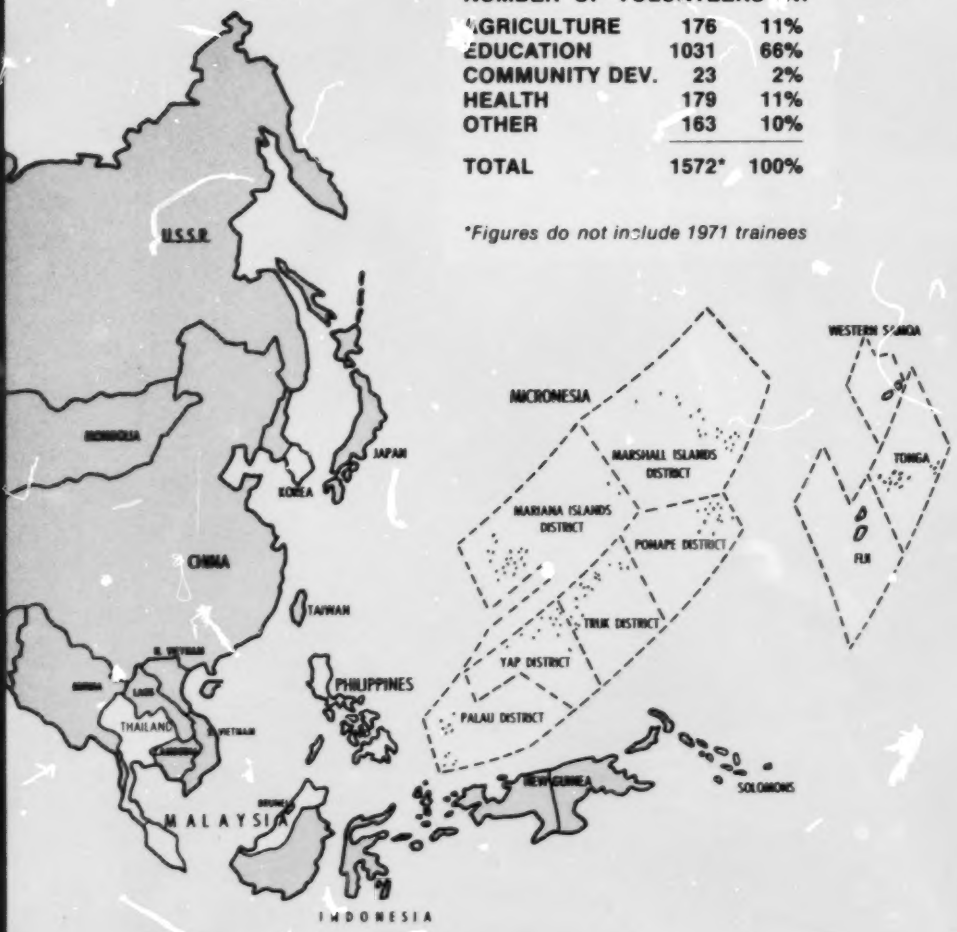
Once the largest proportion of Volunteers in Latin America worked in a general area known as community development. That meant service that was not strictly education or health or agriculture but often involved all three. Now community development has been largely replaced by such specialties as urban planning, social work, natural resource conservation, and skilled trades, like carpentry and plumbing. A PCV in El Salvador has helped to set up and design a government forestry department. Another in British Honduras has supervised some $3,000,000 worth of construction during his tenure as architect and city engineer with the Department of Public Works.

In Colombia, two Volunteers with MBA degrees have assisted small businesses in raising sales 40% and in some cases as much as 300%. This has consequently increased employment in these firms by as much as 200% in two years.

A high Colombian official, Eduardo Gaitan Duran, Deputy Chief of Mission to the United States, considers that the greatest contribution the Peace Corps has made in Colombia is the reconstitution of the country's communities. He states that urban development is a major issue of the 70s and that the Peace Corps will be an essential force in it. "As the Peace Corps begins its second decade," he has remarked, "it is particularly appropriate that the continuous examinations of development priorities should include an increase in involvement by the Peace Corps in urban problems in Latin America."

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN:		
AGRICULTURE	176	11%
EDUCATION	1031	66%
COMMUNITY DEV.	23	2%
HEALTH	179	11%
OTHER	163	10%
TOTAL	1572*	100%

*Figures do not include 1971 trainees



TWELVE YEAR SUMMARY: Volunteers in Country at end of Calendar Year

EAP	1961	1962	1963	[illegible]	[illegible]	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Est 1971	Est 1972
Philippines	182	573	548	335	569	706	758	730	410	347	275	320
Malaysia				119	466	549	588	519	313	403	310	335
Malaya		114	143	171	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabah/Sarawak		62	85	114	57	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand		99	243	278	311	422	308	253	231	216	200	215
Indonesia			17	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea						96	266	199	118	174	295	320
Micronesia						316	663	546	390	286	270	225
Western Samoa							76	117	35	46	70	85
Tonga							41	103	31	40	65	80
Fiji								48	109	98	110	120
Solomon Islands											9	20
TOTALS	**182**	**848**	**1036**	**1062**	**1449**	**2095**	**2700**	**2512**	**1637**	**1610**	1604	1720

NOTE: The actual number of Volunteers in each country may vary from these projections as Volunteer allocations for each country are made at a later date on the basis of firm host country requests and worldwide comparisons of programs.

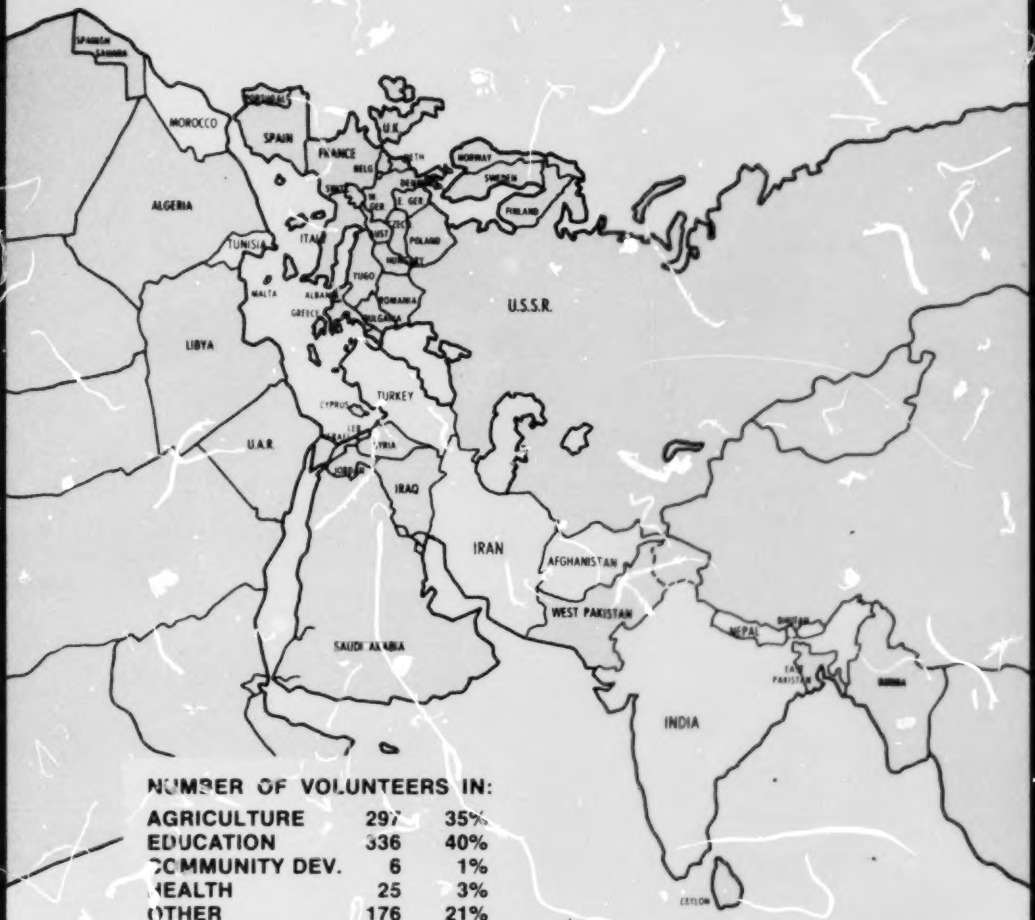
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
Regional Report

In their host countries of the Far East, Peace Corps Volunteers enjoyed assignments of unusually great responsibility and dimension in 1971. In Malaysia, 30 accountants and computer specialists are redesigning the government's budgeting and accounting practices; another Volunteer there has drawn up a national plan for teaching vocational trades. In Micronesia, Peace Corps architects have given a facelift to the district of Ponape, with low-cost housing, new schools, and public facilities, including the new airport. In Tonga, a plant pathologist, a home economist, a marine biologist and an entomologist are working to determine how best to protect the balance of nature for the island.

By and large, as in two other Peace Corps regions, education leads as the area of greatest development need, at both specialist and generalist levels. Of the 1572 Volunteers in 87 programs here, 1031 are in education.

It was in this region, in the Philippines, that the Green Revolution of miracle high-yield grains began. Peace Corpsmen have helped spread its benefits to Malaysia and Thailand, and then on to other regions of the world. Volunteers in Southeast Asia are also at work in farm mechanization centers, where they are preparing equipment operators to use, maintain, and repair farm machinery.

Pollution control, speech therapy, and marketing cooperatives – including one in Fiji that has grown from a $2000 broom factory to a $250,000 enterprise – are also among the tasks for Peace Corps projects in Asia. In Thailand, during his first four months of service, a Volunteer brought 40 acres of farmland under irrigation, and is now assisting local farmers in construction of a reservoir which will ultimately irrigate thousands of acres. It is efforts like his that have prompted commendation from Apilas Ostananda, deputy director general of Thailand's Department of Technical Cooperation. "I would like," he said, "to see the Peace Corps strengthen and expand its activities. This is because of the growing needs for its services in Thailand."



NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN:		
AGRICULTURE	297	35%
EDUCATION	336	40%
COMMUNITY DEV.	6	1%
HEALTH	25	3%
OTHER	176	21%
TOTAL	840*	100%

*Figures do not include 1971 trainees

TWELVE YEAR SUMMARY: Volunteers in Country at end of Calendar Year

NANESA	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Est 1971	Est 1972
India	26	74	123	275	590	1264	977	561	452	433	390	425
Pakistan	57	120	195	179	47	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	64	92	165	218	238	239	201	136	84	100	110	
Afghanistan	9	35	112	186	176	197	205	137	112	135	150	
Ceylon	39	34	—	—	—	58	39	14	—	—	—	
Cyprus	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iran	43	45	160	255	331	328	245	200	153	155	165	
Népal	69	101	118	134	201	239	188	126	143	160	175	
Turkey	39	142	319	527	447	220	236	164	1	1	5	
Morocco	103	104	103	109	84	101	106	132	135	150		
Libya	18	13	177	—	—	—						
Malta	7	9	10									
TOTALS	83	479	892	1432	2060	2797	2355	1953	1135	1065	1085	1190

NOTE: The actual number of Volunteers in each country may vary from these projections as Volunteer allocations for each country are made at a later date on the basis of firm host country requests and worldwide comparisons of programs.

NORTH AFRICA/NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA
Regional Report

NANESA includes eight countries with an incredible population total of 630 million persons. It is a region of old and established cultures and institutions, a fact which has heavily influenced the Peace Corps' policy there. In 1971, 840 Volunteers were in service.

Seven of the NANESA nations continue to stress education as their most vital development need, and today 336 Volunteers are in the region working on 102 programs. Many are teaching English as a foreign language; others are in teacher education, or are developing new curricula for schools.

The big exception is India, where a population of 542 million is concentrated. Peace Corps work in India is very much aligned with the main thrust of the country's development plans, laying heavy emphasis on food production. Volunteers there are introducing new "miracle" wheat and rice grains as part of the Green Revolution. Others are in such programs as water resource, farm management, and animal husbandry.

India also has a high demand for family planning services, teacher training, and small business assistance, among other programs the Peace Corps has undertaken to support. In several of the NANESA nations, urban planning and public works are fields of high priority. Iran now has a broad selection of Peace Corps experts which includes systems analysts, food service technologists, education specialists and even professional musicians.

One of the Peace Corps' success stories is its mission in Nepal. Until 20 years ago, this South Asian kingdom was locked in isolation, suspicious of the outside world. But now the Nepalese have welcomed Volunteers to live in close daily contact with them in rural communities. Among the 115 working there in 1971 were geologists, fisheries experts, foresters, and agriculturalists. Six months ago, having reviewed the effectiveness of Peace Corps programs in Nepal, the government submitted requests for Volunteers covering the next five years.

Mrs. Effat Nahvi of Iran, where she is chief of the Technical Cooperation Bureau which monitors volunteer assistance agencies for the government, is equally well disposed toward working with the Peace Corps. She describes the mutual development effort as a "lively, evolving process, constantly bringing about involvement in fresh fields of activity."

On the staff of the Peace Corps, minorities were well represented in 1971, in Washington as well as abroad. Of the 85 directors or deputy directors of the organization, 29 (34%) were members of minority groups, and total representation among staff members was 29.3%.

JOIN EDUCATION WITH SERVICE

While applications from experts and technicians have steadily risen in number, they still have not been able to fill all the requests from overseas for agricultural and education specialists. In Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America, these have been, and continue to be, areas of prime need. The program of internships of which those for recruiting minorities were a part has proved an effective way of answering that need. Thus far, 16 education and agriculture intern programs have been established.

An alliance with the Teacher Corps initiated in 1970 led to graduate level internships with five participating universities. Under the agreement, 22 Volunteers, having served one year with the Teacher Corps in the United States, have then gone overseas for two years as teacher education specialists. Another 136 are currently preparing for future service. On their return from the Peace Corps, these Volunteers, most of whom are in mathematics and science, will be awarded credits toward graduate degrees.

Apart from the Teacher Corps, ten more intern programs are presently in operation; they graduated, in 1971, 193 Volunteers. Some sample cases: 12 graduates trained in agriculture at the University of Massachusetts are earning academic credits through service as Volunteers in Botswana. In Liberia, 28 secondary education teachers from Texas Southern are also accumulating credits during their tours of duty.

An additional nine universities are developing internship programs for 1972, supplying Volunteers in other fields such as forestry and urban planning. The Peace Corps anticipates a total of 500 Volunteers from a variety of internships next year.

TAILOR THE VOLUNTEER TO THE NEED

All Peace Corps Volunteers receive individual training to match them to their program assignments. For some, training has involved year-long internships in specialized fields. Others, who come to the Peace Corps with seasoned skills or experience, receive the basic three-month Peace Corps training – including language and cross-cultural preparation – that applies to those who will be assigned "generalist" jobs overseas.

There is another category of technical jobs in the Peace Corps for which non-specialists can be quickly trained. As a result of brief paraprо-

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D. W. Stafslien, 48, worked for 24 years with Western Electric before joining the Peace Corps. A Volunteer in India with a well-blasting program, he works under an Indian supervisor for the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation along with two Indian air hammer operators and one assistant. Peace Corps programs world-wide now recruit experienced technicians as well as professional people and generalists.

26

Dennis Paradis, 23, a graduate in psychology from Michigan State University was trained by the Peace Corps as a paraprofessional in animal husbandry for his service in India. Now skilled in cattle management and artificial insemination, he has encouraged the introduction of registered Jersey cattle into the Rajastan area. The Peace Corps' experience has shown generalist applicants like Dennis to be highly successful in specific assignments in agriculture after only brief, intensive preparation during training.

fessional courses, Peace Corps Volunteers with liberal arts backgrounds have in the past demonstrated effectiveness in small-scale irrigation projects or as paramedicals in campaigns which have virtually stamped out malaria in several heavily afflicted areas around the world.

Paraprofessional training, therefore, has continued and increased in 1971, preparing a growing proportion of Volunteers for specific jobs in medicine and agriculture. It has enabled some to set up disease prevention and treatment centers, others to carry out shallow well-drilling projects. In poultry farming as well and one-crop food production—usually specializing in high-yield grains like wheat, corn, or millet—significant work has been accomplished by Volunteers with no experience in the area prior to joining the Peace Corps.

In the learning of languages, the Peace Corps holds an impressive record. The intensive language courses that make up part of basic training have given Volunteers an incredible range this year of 187 languages and dialects, among them many as remote as Hausa, Satawalese, and Tigrinya.

It is in aspects other than language preparation that selection and training have been altered, to prepare Volunteers more specifically for their assignments. In the past, a discontinuity between a Volunteer's expectation and the reality of Peace Corps work has sometimes led to his dropping out of the program, either during training or in the first year of service. Two new changes have served to cut back on attri-

More and more, the training of Peace Corps Volunteers is shifting from the U. S. to the countries in which they will be serving. In 1971, training for 52% of programs was conducted in-country; 13% was done at home, and the remaining 35% divided between the two locations. Trainees for service in Kenya this year were given intensive language courses in Swahili at a coastal training site in Mombasa. Together with the newly-instituted pre-invitational stagings (PRISTs) prior to selection, in-country training serves to acquaint prospective Volunteers with the particulars, and the surroundings, of their assignments overseas. It is also credited with helping to reduce the rate of attrition this year.

tion of this kind, by acquainting prospective Volunteers and trainees with the particulars of their assignments from the very beginning.

One such change was the institution, in 1971, of pre-invitational stagings (PRISTS), a three-day orientation seminar designed to show the applicant as precisely as possible what conditions he will live under, what he will be doing, and what his service will ask of him. PRISTS also give the applicant the opportunity to question Peace Corps personnel, and allow them in return to study the applicant's reactions. All further training effort and cost is thus saved if a misplaced applicant leaves the program at this time. During the summer cycle of 1971, 65% of new Volunteers went through PRIST; this

fall's group will be 90% PRIST-screened.

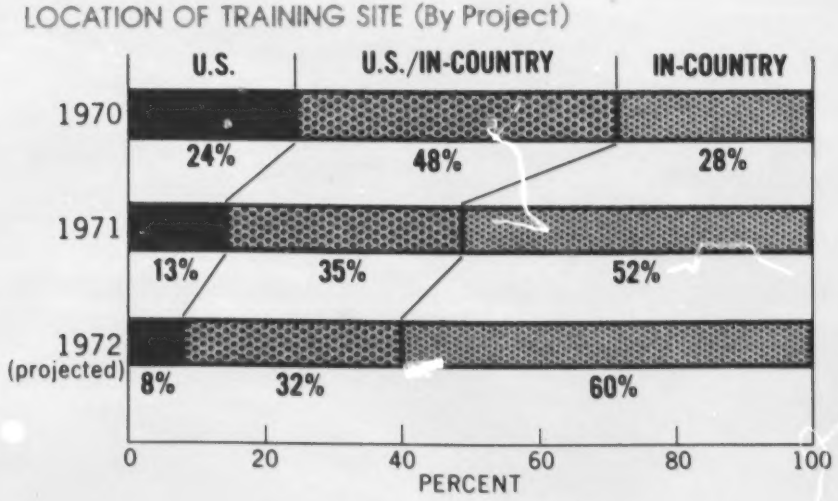
The second change is an increasing shift toward training in host countries rather than in the United States. By 1970, training for 28% of Peace Corps programs was conducted entirely in-country; 24% was done completely in the United States, and the remainder split between the two. This year 52% was done overseas, with only 13% at home, and the outlook for 1972 promises a rise to 60%, as opposed to 8% in the United States.

While putting trainees in the countries of assignment where they familiarize themselves with programs and surroundings, in-country training has the side benefit of economizing on the costs of trainees' food and housing. More important, this is one of the ways in which developing nations are becoming directly involved in Peace Corps operations, moving toward genuine partnership in the overall effort.

Theirs as well as ours

There have been several New Directions changes in in-country administration. Programs now are more frequently effected in partnership with the host countries, with the result that they are better tailored to the specific needs of the country. This partnership means as well that the responsibility for Volunteer job supervision has been shifted to host country agencies, and thus that the Peace Corps is no longer regarded as a purely American undertaking.

The staffs of the Peace Corps abroad, once entirely American, consisted in 1971 of approximately 50% host country people, of whom



30% were in policymaking positions. Peace Corps India this year had nine associate directors, an executive officer and a regional director who were Indian citizens.

The establishment of host country National Advisory Councils, made up of people of the public and private sector, is also being encouraged. Thus far, six nations have such councils—Korea, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, Costa Rica, Ghana and Mauritius—whose function is to coordinate Peace Corps Volunteer activities with national aims, overseeing such factors as long-term evaluation, technical assistance, and host country contributions. Some countries, lacking such councils at the national level, do have regional advisory boards or groups concerned with specific subjects, such as education or business. Colombia, for instance, cooperates with the Peace Corps through its Agricultural Research and Extension Agency, providing advice and technical assistance on programs. It also has a National Business Foundation which contributes professional skills as well as program evaluations and technical training for Volunteers.

A third administrative change has made Peace Corps Volunteers responsible not to their own staff members alone, but to local ministries as well. Thus the Volunteers themselves have become, in a sense, "theirs as well as ours." And thus the Peace Corps has come to be viewed as a politically disinterested agency providing genuine assistance to countries abroad.

Teacher training and curriculum development, rather than straight teaching, have become the Peace Corps' focus in education programs overseas. Volunteer Susan Telman, 23, a graduate in elementary education, now works as an advisor for the basic school program in Jamaica, B.W.I. Regularly visiting a half dozen schools, Susan helps teachers, many of whom have received only minimal training, to produce lesson plans and work out curricula. In education as in other fields, the Peace Corps' role has progressively become that of a catalyst in countries' own long-range development.

Increasingly, campaigns to raise levels of living in the countries the Peace Corps serves are becoming local efforts, calling upon national assistance. As a part of this shift, and to assure the long-term continuation of its work, the Peace Corps is helping to launch citizen service corps in its host countries. Currently, Ghana has an active National Youth Service, and Panama, Iran, Ethiopia, India, and Kenya have similar programs. In Korea, another is in the planning stages for next year.

The New Directions partnership effort, in sum, has served to strengthen the Peace Corps and at the same time reduce its administrative functions. There are two instances, at present, where programs are in effect with no in-country administration at all. The Government of Malta, in the absence of a Peace Corps staff, supervises the work of Volunteers and also pays the monthly living allowances of the nine Volunteers on the island. A similar arrangement holds for Turkey.

Host countries are now, in fact, assuming many Volunteer expenses at the Peace Corps' encouragement, along with other responsibilities. Monetary contributions this year, and others that were in-kind—payment of housing, travel or supplies costs—added up to $2,226,000. Liberia, as an example, contributed $227,000 in cash; Sierra Leone provided equipment and supplies, housing, and some Volunteer allowances to a value quantified at $89,000. But besides cutting costs, besides reinforcing the mission of the Peace Corps, partnership has demonstrated the viability of the cooperative effort, as an example for other advanced nations to follow.

A mission for the world to share

It was on the model of Peace Corps success that the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution to establish a U.N. Corps of Volunteers in 1970. The Peace Corps welcomed this extension of its own work, and has given its support. In addition to advisory assistance and contributions to the U. N. Volunteer fund, it is assigning 20 to 25 Peace Corps Volunteers as part of the first U. N. Force, which will go into the field this fall; they will not maintain a relationship with the United States Peace Corps.

Another group of Volunteers—249 in all—have accepted assignments on projects connected with U.N. agencies while retaining Peace Corps Volunteer status. Requests have been filled, for instance, for a UNICEF staff position in Kenya; for two education planners with UNESCO in Kenya; and an FAO position in Lesotho. The International Labor Organization (ILO) now has 35 Volunteers

After the 1970 earthquake in Peru, the Peace Corps flew in physical therapist Volunteers to help rehabilitate people who had broken bones or lost limbs in the disaster. In the hospital that was set up outside Lima in a government recreation center, Elaine Smalley, a Volunteer with a B.S. in physical therapy, here examines a patient. This effort was an example of Volunteer relief that, on an international scale, offers promise of swift aid to disaster zones around the world in the future.

assisting its programs, and with WHO, several more are assigned to malaria control efforts in the Solomon Islands, Malaysia, and Thailand.

The Peace Corps has also taken further initiatives toward the expansion of international voluntarism, having proposed the establishment of an International Secretariat for Volunteer Service (iSVS), which now involves 56 countries around the world. Two multinational teams (MVTs), composed of volunteers from ten nations, are now at work under iSVS on projects in Yemen and Panama. Plans are meanwhile underway for further MVTs to go into programs in Kenya, Uganda, the Congo, and Chile.

There are also cooperative efforts on a smaller scale that have been organized independently—like a British-American-Tunisian teaching project in Tunisia, and joint training in Cameroon and Ivory Coast that involves American and Dutch volunteers. A number of private agencies, like CARE and the World Wildlife Association, may soon be sponsoring volunteers. They are now examining the feasibility of volunteer service within their own spheres of activity.

Voluntarism on an international basis, as the Peace Corps recognizes, has potential to do what no national volunteer force can do. In the first place, international teams are less susceptible to the winds of change in local politics. In the second, international groups may in the future attain a size that will make them effective as instant resources of skill and energy for large-scale disaster

A Volunteer who became a hero overseas is Mel Boozer (l.) 27, a Dartmouth graduate who spent nearly four years in the fishing village of Sepitiba, Brazil. As a result of his work there, the people of Sepitiba have better housing and better jobs, and some have returned to school for degrees.

Mel taught, helped set up several cottage industries, and innovated a neighborhood organization to fund self-help projects and emergencies. His methods were untraditional ones. To raise money he held fund-raising parties. To encourage learning in his classes, he started a system of incentives in the form of prizes, that got his adult pupils into the "habit" of learning.

Now returned to the U. S. from a place that has no race consciousness, Mel says he has gained a new perspective on race. "In the U. S. the problem of community," he says, "is more important than the problem of race."

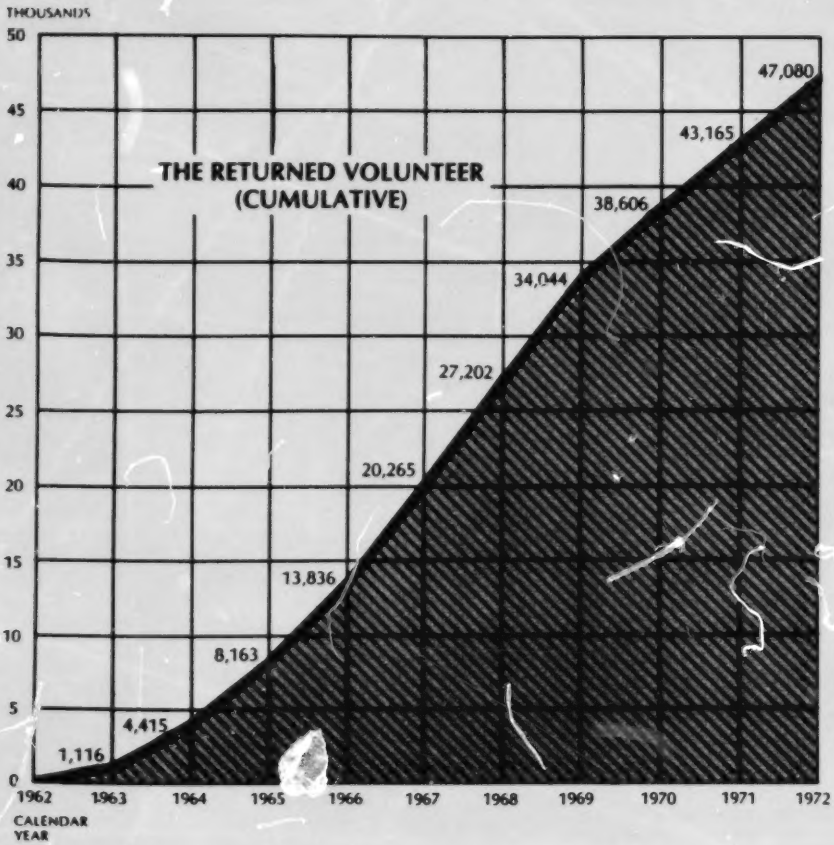
relief. To the Peace Corps, that is a goal well worth pursuing in the 1970s.

Never an "Ex-" Volunteer

Many of the more than 43,000 returned Volunteers, influenced by their overseas experience, have wanted to continue their work at home. Under New Directions, the Peace Corps has been expanding opportunities for putting their maturity and unique experience to best use.

Broadly, the effort is designed to relate ex-Volunteers to the enormous problems of social change in the

THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER



United States. Opportunities are sought in change-oriented programs in such areas as population, curriculum reform, ecology, and urban planning, in which returned Peace Corps volunteers might play significant roles.

Two years ago an active compaign was launched to inform schools, foundations, businesses and city governments of the resource of Volunteer talent and its possible relationship to their programs. Rosters have been created which describe the qualifications of individuals; they are distributed regularly to prospective employers. Meanwhile, on the other side, two periodicals summarizing employment opportunities are published: a monthly, *Transition*, mailed to both in-service and ex-Volunteers; and *Hotline*, a weekly addressed to those returned during the last year.

Currently, as a result of overall efforts, ten ex-Peace Corps teachers hold high-level positions with the State Education Department of New Jersey. And a boost for a lot more RPCVs came this year from the New York State Department of Education, which so far has certified and helped find employment for 1500 of them in that state.

In industry, meanwhile, a group of Spanish-speaking RPCVs with the U. S. Research and Development Corporation are training hard-core unemployed Puerto Ricans for industrial jobs in San Juan.

Cities are hiring, too. Cleveland has agreed to take on Peace Corps veterans as city planners, civil engineers, and law enforcement officers, and the model cities effort of Atlanta will soon be interviewing for executive positions. A pilot intern program is now being developed by the Peace Corps and New York City, which may open up many new opportunities for returned Volunteers in urban affairs agencies in large United States cities.

In voluntary terms, there are abundant outlets for the special abilities of RPCVs, and large-scale requests for their help. Four thousand, five hundred have been invited by the producers of the television program, "Sesame Street"—who have also taken on five black former Volunteers as paid specialists—to help make the show accessible to inner-city preschoolers. Another 500 have been asked to develop a consumer education program for the National Foundation of Consumer Credit.

In connection with the creation of ACTION, a Federal citizen service agency to include the Peace Corps as well as other Federal volunteer programs, further efforts are being devised to channel returning volunteers into meaningful service opportunities in the United States. One promising avenue will link two years of service in the Peace Corps with an additional year as a VISTA, "stateside." Eventually it may be possible to design sequences of this sort with specific programs both domestically and overseas, so that recruiting and training can be planned around a defined series of tasks which link the needs of the poor in the United States, the priorities of developing countries, and the talents of dedicated volunteers. At present, recruiting literature describing VISTA is presented to Peace Corps Volunteers at the conclusion of their terms of service, and Peace Corps literature, similarly, to VISTAs

CURBING THE COST

Some New Directions innovations brought higher costs with them. PRISTs last year amounted to $290 per participant; and families required both a larger living allowance and higher readjustment compensations on their return to the United States.

In spite of this, however, and in spite of inflation, the overall expenditure of the Peace Corps was down from the previous year, and in fact the lowest it has been since 1964. How was this possible?

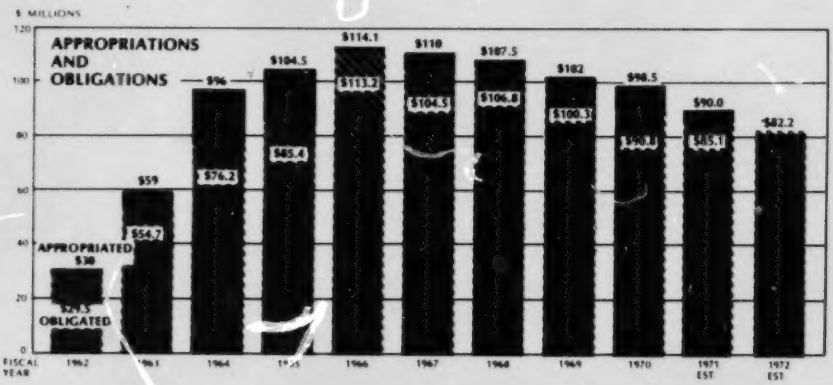
The principal reason was staff streamlining. A major reorganization of administrative functions has resulted in a reduction in force of 29% without loss of efficiency.

On the recruitment and training front, whereas PRISTs were introduced this year, the Peace Corps more than balanced the cost by eliminating the majority of expensive full-field investigations previously conducted on every applicant invited for training; these were costing, at the beginning of the 1971 fiscal year, over $500 each. At the same time, though it is a less quantifiable factor, there were benefits implicit in the lowered attrition rate: from 27.4% in 1969, to 23% in 1970, to 21.2% in 1971.

A number of economies reflected in the 1971 totals are continuing ones, and relate to the increasingly large role that host countries are taking in the Peace Corps operation. Many costs of training, housing, and supplies for Volunteers this year were underwritten by host countries, and some nations made cash contributions, altogether totalling $2,226,000. In the meantime, expenses have been curbed by the gradual substitution of in-country training for U. S. field training, which saves approximately $100 per trainee week.

Within a few years, U. S. training is expected to be all but phased out; and as other aspects of the Peace Corps' work become more and more joint functions with the host countries, these costs, as well, will be reduced.

THE COST OF THE PEACE CORPS

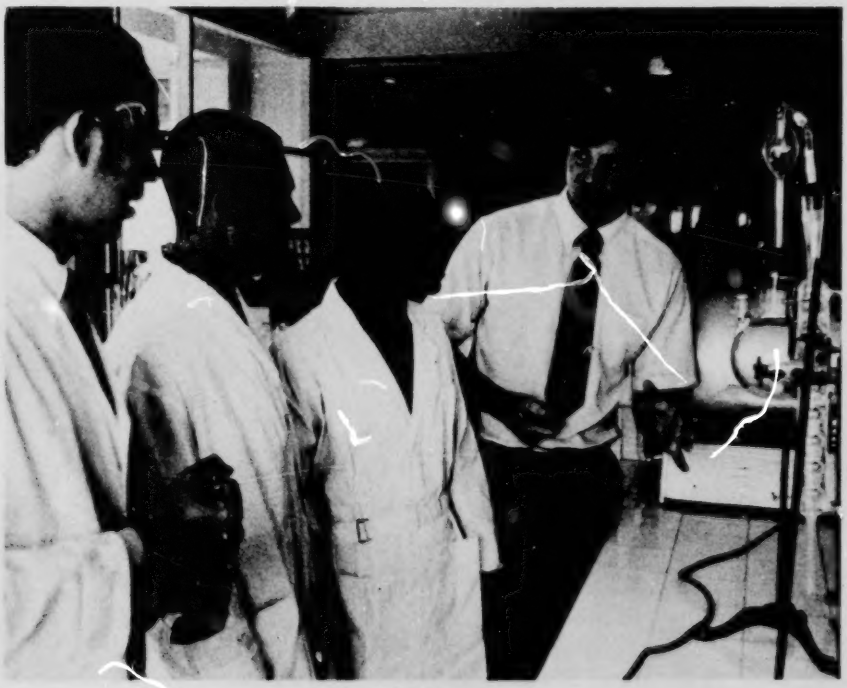


THE OUTLOOK FOR 1972

Overall expenses of the Peace Corps operation, partly as a result of these continuing economies, are on a downward trend. They will be lower for 1972, even though there will be more Volunteers in service next year than there were in 1971.

The percentage of specialists among the Volunteer force, however, will remain high, and is expected to rise from 69% in 1971 to 76% in 1972. To ensure that it will be able to continue to supply the best, the Peace Corps' planning during the coming year will center on expanding the means of recruiting and training specialists for service. New arrangements similar to the Smithsonian alliance are being investigated, and more internships are sought to supplement the 16 now in force. In 1972, approximately 10% of all Volunteers will come from these sources.

More than 200 recruited and trained Volunteers currently overseas with the Peace Corps are in intern programs with universities. Before entering service, Darrell Penning, 22, worked 6 months in a soil testing lab and a year at the research experiment station of the University of Minnesota, where he received a B.S. in plant and soil science in 1970. He is now in Morocco, setting up a complete soil testing lab, which will become a research lab for food and drugs.



On July 1, 1971, President Richard Nixon signed an Executive Order which transferred the Peace Corps from its special relationship to the Department of State into a new Federal citizen service agency—ACTION. In ACTION, the Peace Corps joins VISTA, RSVP, SCORE, ACE, and the Foster Grandparent program as a component of a coordinated and integrated program of support for local initiatives through the provision of trained full- and part-time Volunteers.

Each of the programs joined in ACTION will maintain its separate identity, but each will also be able to call upon the expertise and resources of the others as well. Joint recruiting was already underway shortly after the merger; joint training and programming, at least in certain areas, were being intensively studied.

Volunteer Sherill Delayhoussaye (r.), a 1969 graduate in psychology from the University of Southern California, provides public health instruction to villagers with whom she lives in Niger, West Africa. She and Diane Hedgcock, shown with her, are part of a highly successful program that has contributed significantly to combatting infant mortality in the area.

TOWARD A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL

The heart of the Peace Corps' work, as always, is the specific job that is being done, whether it is a tuberculosis control program in Malaysia or a sophisticated system to irrigate drought areas in Nepal. Other good that is accomplished diffuses outward from that job: in good will, in the understanding of a foreign culture, and in the adoption of the Peace Corps idea by other agencies, and other nations.

Under New Directions, the Peace Corps has borne down on each individual program, defining it, finding and training people with the skills to handle it, assuring technical backup and the cooperation of the people who are working and learning on that job. The big new difference is that the Peace Corps is no longer satisfied just to be *doing* the job; now it is *teaching how to do* the job, passing on skills that can be put to use long after all the PCVs have gone.

Speaking the language, knowing their jobs, becoming a part of their local communities, Volunteers have bridged enormous culture gaps, something that no gifts or policies have been able to do. In this way also, they have become living proof that technical assistance, contrary to popular thought, can be given effectively, even at low cost to the United States.

The Volunteers have often become heroes of their communities. This happened, for example to Mel Boozer, a Volunteer in Brazil who innovated ways to train fishing villagers for new kinds of work. By the time he left this year, he had demonstrably raised their standard of living. It also happened to Barkley Moore in Iran, where libraries got built, and many children were able to get a secondary education as a result of his extended service there.

These are our Peace Corps ambassadors now. They are people of different ages, different races, from many parts of America. They come from varied backgrounds, and work in many fields. More than ever before, the Peace Corps represents

During one of the trips he has made to Africa since being appointed Director of the Peace Corps by President Nixon in 1969, Joe Blatchford (r.) discusses an agriculture project in Kenya with Volunteer Henry Der. On July 1, 1971, the Peace Corps became part of the new Federal citizen service corps, ACTION, and Joe Blatchford was named to become the new agency's director. In developing ACTION, Blatchford expects to design programs which encourage Volunteers to use their skills in service projects both in the United States and abroad.

Volunteer Barkley Moore returned this year after six and a half years of Peace Corps service in Iran, where he accomplished critical tasks in the northeastern Turkoman area. He raised money to launch 30 libraries; started a kindergarten; taught 50 hours a week to some 2000 people, all told; and took on the support of numerous children who otherwise could not have gone to high school. He feels the need for the Peace Corps strongly, asserting the need that people of the world "see us as Americans, rather than as people coming with our arms loaded down with money. It's easy to give money when you've got plenty," he says. "It's easy to give arms when your factories are turning them out. But to give part of yourself, that's what counts."

America's diversity abroad, drawing in many new groups to supplement the young college graduates that were once its mainstay.

The Peace Corps' mission from the beginning was to offer real assistance and good will from the United States to under-privileged people around the globe. It was a little agency doing a big job. With a small amount of money and a few people, the Peace Corps has gone into 70 different and remote lands and proved what the world no longer believed: that the gates to progress could be opened, with trust and skill and patience.

The Peace Corps is still a little agency doing a big job. Now it has refined itself to pursue the same goals in its second decade. No one can say who reaps the greater benefit, the Volunteer who serves or the people who are helped by his service—only that both reap more than before. For like all great ideas in human exchange, the Peace Corps seeks to offer something of enduring value to all concerned while helping to build a better world.

Its principle, meanwhile, has been extended to the home front, to our poverty towns and our ghettos. Not just the Peace Corps' sister agencies, but cities, communities, and private groups are pitching in. And our progress in the 1970s is going to depend on them.

ACTION

PEACE CORPS

VISTA VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA

FGP THE FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM

RSVP RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

SCORE SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES

ACE ACTIVE CORPS OF EXECUTIVES

Citizens in service to communities in need